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Now Ready.—This improved machine, being designed especially for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, and as well as more economical, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desiring of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms.

WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
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DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
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Importers and Dealers in
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of all the most improved
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SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS
Made at Lowell, Mass., and New York, N.Y., and
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Warranted to be the best of the kind.

LOWEST MARKET PRICES, FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.
I shall be glad to keep a stock of
Extensive variety of Dress Goods,
Gathering the choicest from imported, and Home Pro-
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Office and Warehouse, No. 409 Broadway,
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The public are invited to call and see the elegant machines
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patented machines which have been found necessary for the pro-
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ATLANTIC SEED AND TREES.
100 to 150 Acres of Land, 20,000 Trees, all sizes, from 3 to 15
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We have a large stock of English and French Carpets, 10, 12, and 14
feet wide. Also a large stock of English and French Carpets,
English and French Carpets, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 feet wide.
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WING'S FARINA CRACKERS combine most ex-
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They are undoubtedly the most nourishing and healthy Crack-
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With hot and cold dishes, at luncheon, are particularly nice,
as well as with coffee and other drinks.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Public
opinion is compelling the hospitals throughout Europe and America
to adopt this famous medicine, and it is now being used in all
the hospitals of the world. It is a powerful purgative, and is
particularly adapted for children. It is a powerful purgative,
and is particularly adapted for children. It is a powerful purgative,
and is particularly adapted for children.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRIPOPHORUS
The best and cheapest medicine for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel,
Sciatica, Neuralgia, and all the other diseases of the joints.
Call on J. K. FINE & CO., 100 Broadway, N.Y.

**POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at
this office.**

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
D. L. FINE, P. M., Chairman—What shall I do?

AN EIGHT-PAGE

EXTRA TRIBUNE!

The great, conclusive struggle in Congress for and against the Federal imposition of the Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas, being now imminent, the Publishers of THE TRIBUNE are engaged in making up an Extra Edition of their Semi-Weekly issue, which shall serve to set the character and grounds of that struggle—the principles involved and the consequences depending—fully and authentically before the Country. That Extra will be issued on Saturday of this week, and will contain:

1. The Speech in our City of the Hon. FREDERICK P. STANTON, late U. S. Secretary for the Territory of Kansas, narrating the recent course of events in Kansas and exposing the frauds in which the Lecompton Constitution originated and the chicaneries and villainies by which those who dare not submit it for adoption or rejection to the People of Kansas, are yet scheming and striving to force it upon them through the action of Congress, backed by the President and the Federal Army;

2. The Letter of the Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, Secretary of the Navy under President Polk, reprehending the Lecompton imposture and insisting that no Constitution be imposed on Kansas which shall not have been fairly ratified by her People;

3. The Report to the Senate of the Hon. JAS. S. GREEN of Missouri, setting forth, in behalf of a bare majority of the Committee on Territories, the grounds on which Congress is asked to accept and ratify the Lecompton Constitution as that of the State of Kansas, and the bill proposed to effect that object;

4. The minority Report of the Hon. Messrs. COLLAMER and WADE, Republican Members of the Committee aforesaid, protesting against the imposition of the Lecompton Constitution on Kansas;

5. The minority Report of the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, showing why and wherein an honest exposition of and adherence to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, also to the grounds on which the Topeka Constitution was resisted in the last Congress, and to the explicit pledges of the Cincinnati Platform and of President Buchanan, imperatively require of Congress the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution;

6. The Letter of Regent CAHOON of Kansas, trying to clear

himself from the imputations of fraud and juggling in the matter of the Election Returns under the Lecompton Constitution.

—These documents, we believe, in connection with Mr. Buchanan's late Extraordinary Message, which has already obtained universal currency, afford a full and fair view of the momentous struggle now in progress—Lecomptonite, Douglasite, and Republican. We propose to print them all in an extra of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, which we offer at these prices: Single copies 3 cents; 12 copies 30 cents; 45 copies for \$1; \$2 per hundred; \$15 per thousand. Single copies enclosed in separate wrappers or otherwise, and directed to such addresses as may accompany the order.

We need hardly say that the prices above cited will barely cover the cost of paper and press-work. We have placed them thus low in order that we may the more effectively entreat all who love Truth and Freedom to aid us in giving these documents the widest possible diffusion. There should be Half a Million of copies disseminated at once. As we cannot keep so large a mass of types standing, we urge that all orders be promptly transmitted to

HORACE GREELEY & Co.,
Tribune Office, New-York.

Mayor Tiemann will not sign the application of the Common Council to the Legislature for leave to lease a small plot of ground on which to build the Woman's Hospital. He says truly that the city's real estate is pledged for the redemption of the public debt; that is, for the redemption of some ten or twelve millions of stocks, public property to ten times the value is set apart, and not to be disposed of, except by public sale, without Legislative permission. Mr. Tiemann's consent to ask this permission is all that the friends of the institution requested. The policy of the Mayor would have prevented the establishment of every hospital and charitable institution in the city. He admits the importance of the institution, and is kind enough to say that if any patients come there who are paupers he will approve a donation from the city funds to support them, if without such help they would be a charge upon the public bounty. We presume the Mayor is well aware that while no worthy patients are rejected because they are poor, a great many, both poor and rich, have been reluctantly refused because there was no room for them. No money, no property in fact, was asked for; the application was simply for the use of a small block of ground on which to erect a building, the title still to remain in the city, all the donation being a nominal instead of an actual charge for rent. The ground is at present without value; it is a part of the old Potter's Field, covered fathom-deep with dead bodies, which must be removed at great expense to the city before the lots can be sold. There are many good reasons for securing to this city an institution so valuable as this hospital will become, drawing hither, as it must, the professional talent of the whole country to profit by the remarkable discoveries which have given it existence. It is scarcely probable that the Common Council, who have once unanimously supported the resolutions, will allow this merely technical objection of the Mayor to drive to Albany or Syracuse an institution admitted to be of such important character.

The steamship America, now in her twelfth day from Liverpool, had not arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock last night. She brings three days' later intelligence.

Gov. King sent in the names of his appointees to the post of Harbor-Master to the Senate yesterday. They are as follows: Jacob L. Dodge in place of Alex. H. Shultz; Reuben Coffin in place of Owen Brennan, and David Stewart in place of Brainerd.

A petition was presented in the Assembly yesterday from Mr. Van Dyke, President of the New-York State Kansas Aid Association, which will be found at length in our Legislative report. Mr. Van Dyke asks, as we have already asked, for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the charges made by Mr. Lansing a few days ago.

In the upper branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature resolutions were reported yesterday in favor of Lecompton. In emulation of the general course of their brethren of the same faith at Washington, the majority refused to postpone action in order to allow the minority of the Committee to submit a report.

Our Washington correspondents telegraph that Minnesota will probably soon be admitted into the Union. The whole delegation now in Washington has suddenly subscribed to the Lecompton articles of faith, and will vote with the Administration. Two more votes for it in the House increase the chances that the great fraud will be consummated.

The House Kansas Committee met yesterday evening, but, owing to the absence of Mr. Letcher of Virginia, there was a dead lock and nothing was done. Every proposition looking toward an investigation that was made by a member of the Anti-Lecompton minority, was lost by a tie vote. Mr. Stephens of Georgia intimated that after another meeting the majority would be ready to report to the House.

In Congress yesterday, the SENATE made the Kansas bill the special order for Monday. Mr. Bell of Tennessee continued his speech in defense of his disregard of the Pro-Lecompton instructions of the Legislature of his State, and in answer to the personal attacks of his colleague yesterday. Mr. Johnson disclaimed any intention of assailing Mr. Bell's motives, but declined to make any further apology. After a short Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the consideration of the bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 was

postponed till the third Monday in March. A bill changing the present system of relief to disabled seamen was reported. In Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, the Kansas question was discussed by Messrs. Crawford of Georgia, Goodwin and Fenton of New-York, Millson of Virginia, Chaffee of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, and others.

The late majestic uprising of the Democracy of INDIANA against the Lecompton fraud is among the most cheering of the signs of the times. Personal corruption with political influences and considerations in carrying her strongly for Gen. Harrison in 1836, and again in 1840; but, with these exceptions, Indiana has generally sided in National contests with whatever proclaimed itself Democracy. Thus she supported successfully Jackson, Polk, Cass and Pierce for President. In 1854, however, she shared in the general uprising of the Free States against the Nebraska Act. The Opposition triumphing on an unprecedented vote by some Twelve Thousand majority, electing State Officers (not Governor that year), most of the Members of Congress, and a Legislature; but the hold-over Senators being nearly all Democrats, an election of United States Senator was defeated by the refusal of a bare majority of the Senate to go into a Joint Ballot, and Mr. Bright was left for two years without a colleague. We cherished strong hopes of a like popular verdict in 1856; but the Buchananites found means to effect a fatal diversion from the anti-Nebraska ranks under the guise of Americanism, whereby the State was lost to Fremont, and wherefrom a distinguished politician who held an Indian claim for some \$40,000, previously rejected, but since allowed and paid at the Federal Treasury, is currently presumed to have made at least his expenses. However the fact may be with regard to the claim, there can be no mistake as to the result of the Election. Indiana went for Sham Democracy in the October Election, when a new Governor and Lieutenant were chosen, with a Legislature exactly the reverse of its predecessor. A majority of the Senators now holding over were Republicans, whence the new Senate was barely Republican, while the House was largely adverse. Our friends now resolved to refuse a Joint Ballot for U. S. Senators, unless the shorter term (there being not two to be chosen) should be conceded to the Republicans; but, a Joint Ballot having been formed for another purpose, the political majority of the House and minority of the Senate resolved to seize upon the power thus claimed to be in their hands, and proceed to elect two United States Senators, which they did—said election having just as much legal and moral force as if it had been effected by the Democratic State Committee in secret session. Yet it is on the strength of such an election that Messrs. Bright and Fitch persist in playing Senators, with the connivance of the political majority of the United States Senate, who are willing to keep them in their seats till the Lecompton fraud is consummated, but not to vote that they are fairly entitled to them. Would not honorable, sensitive, high-souled men insist that their political friends should decide their case within twelve months after the first formal notice that their right to sit is contested?

The Democratic party of Indiana has for years been distracted by a feud among its leaders and managers—one faction following the lead of the late Gov. Joseph A. Wright, now Ambassador at Berlin, while the other follows United States Senator Jesse D. Bright. Mr. Bright, who was formerly a Douglas man, went over suddenly in the Spring of '56 to the camp of Buchanan, and was influential in securing the nomination of "Old Buck" at Cincinnati. He hence became one of the pillars of the Administration, and has publicly stated that Mr. Buchanan offered him the post of Premier in his Cabinet, which, on his declining it, was conferred on Gen. Cass. Mr. Bright and his shadow Fitch are of course staunch supporters of Lecompton, and, having invented most of the present Postmasters, Marshals, Swamp-Land Commissioners, &c., throughout the State, (the new Governor, Willard, being the mere tool of Bright), were enabled to carry the late Democratic State Nominating Convention against the now headless Douglasites, who were allowed to pass a vague and harmless resolve, while all the substantial "spoils of victory" were secured by the Lecomptonites. Hence the late Mass State Convention of the anti-Lecompton or Douglas Democrats, which would seem to have been formidable in weight as well as in numbers, and to have enrolled among its members some of the most eminent and influential men in the party. And the spirit, the energy displayed, seem to have been equally remarkable.

We do not assume to say what these demonstrations and differences portend. We presume a decided majority of those Democrats of Indiana who read and think are at heart with Douglas and his compatriots; but whether the influence of the officeholders over that immense mass who neither read nor think, with the traditional momentum of the party toward the side of Slavery, may or may not overbear and ultimately crush out the anti-Lecompton Democracy, we cannot judge. For the Republicans, however, the path of duty and of hope is clear and unequivocal. Now is the accepted time for sowing the seeds of truth, with a moral certainty that they will fall on good ground and bring forth abundantly. To-day, thousands of Democratic voters who have been schooled to believe that "bleeding Kansas" is an Abolition bugbear, a politician's juggle, are having their eyes opened by the testimony of Walker, Stanton, Douglas, Harris, Cox, Morris, &c. They cannot be made to believe—at least, not yet—that these are all Black Republican "screchers," and their statements Abolition lies. We entreat, therefore, the Republicans of Indiana to circulate the documents, call public meetings and see that they are provided with effective speakers—to cultivate harmony in their own ranks, and extend an open, cordial hand to whoever may at any time be disposed to cooperate with them in securing justice to Kansas and extending the area of Freedom. Let them at all times evince a readiness to let bygones be bygones, to meet every sincere advance half-way, and to let no prejudice or bitterness of the past interfere with the duties and the efforts of the present. So shall Indiana be speedily won to and firmly anchored on the side of Free Labor, Free Soil and Freedom for All.

The Granite State, though it firmly supported John Quincy Adams through his candidature, his Presidency, and in the contest which resulted in his final defeat, became immediately thereafter what is termed Democratic, and for a quarter of a century remained one of the firmest pillars of "National Democracy." It resisted and repelled the Bank Charter excitement in 1832, the agitation which followed the Removal of the Deposits in 1833-4, the Harrison furore in 1840, and the Taylor campaign of '48, voting steadily, by large majorities,

for Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Cass and Pierce. But the Nebraska Act at length broke the spell by which she had so long been bound. Late in 1854, an immense popular movement was quietly organized under the guise of Americanism, but on the impulse of Republicanism, by which, at the next State election, a sweeping revolution was effected. The State was carried against the first President she had ever given to the Union as by an avalanche—Governor, all three Members of Congress, both branches of the Legislature, drawing after it two United States Senators—so that New-Hampshire, in the first year after her "favorite son" had developed his policy, placed herself a unit in Congress against him, as she had previously been in his favor, by some Eight Thousand majority.

Of course, many who had been thrown into this movement by the unmistakable portents of its destined success, fell away when that success had been achieved and its fruits realized, leaving their personal aspirations ungratified. The Opposition majority was reduced to some two thousand at the next State election, but it rose again to Five Thousand in the Presidential contest of the ensuing Fall, from which it fell to little more than three thousand the ensuing (last) Spring. But all three Districts returned their faithful and efficient Republican Members of Congress, while the Republican ascendancy in every department of the Government was maintained.

The languor and apathy diffused through the Republican ranks last year by the fair professions and explicit pledges of Buchanan's Inaugural and Walker's and Stanton's corresponding instructions and declarations, with the consequent prominence accorded to local and personal considerations, resulting in the loss of the Republican ascendancy in several States, induced in the New-Hampshire Democracy strong and natural hopes of recovering at the ensuing election their keenly regretted domination. Accordingly, they early commenced an energetic and systematic canvass, and fancied themselves on the high road to success, when the desertion of Walker by Buchanan, his removal of Stanton, and his open and active adhesion to the Lecompton fraud, dashed the cup of hope from their parched and eager lips. Their State Committee was hastily assembled, and resolves indorsing the position of Senator Douglas, and of course repudiating those of the President, were adopted with entire unanimity. The effect of this maneuver will probably be to break but not avert their fall. The People of New-Hampshire are intensely hostile to the Lecompton Swindle, and will vote so that there can be no plausible doubt of that fact. They will act on the spirit of the advice given by a retiring Member of Congress of ripe experience to his young successor—"Always vote 'so that your vote won't need explanation.' It may be a good explanation of a vote for the Democratic ticket that said ticket stands on the platform of Douglas, not that of Buchanan, and that a vote for it ought to count against Lecompton; but a vote for the Republican ticket will count that way, beyond the possibility of mistake or perversion. No sophistry, no misrepresentation, can make that vote an apology for or encouragement of the crime against Freedom in Kansas now seeking its consummation at Washington.

The election takes place on the second Tuesday in March—hardly ten days hence. We know that the adversary is active and adroit, and that his efforts are not fruitlessly devoted to the manufacturing and magnifying of local, trivial and irrelevant issues, but we have nevertheless a strong confidence that the Republicans will triumph.

We give in another part of to-day's paper so much of the late speech of Mr. Blair of Missouri as relates to his plan for the colonization in Central America. His views, however, are not confined to the colored population already free. He looks forward to the ultimate exodus of our entire slave population, leaving the broad acres of the South open to the occupation of white cultivators, while the negroes might find in tropical America a favorable field for developing for their own benefit our system of freedom, in a climate suited to their constitutions, and amid a population with which they could amalgamate. The parts of Mr. Blair's speech which our limits have compelled us to omit, are those which relate to the existing state of things in Central America, and in which he contrasts the British policy of planting in the regions of the tropics the system of free labor, and equality of all before the law, with the too evident and even openly-avowed policy in vogue at Washington of employing the powers of the United States to extend into those same regions that curse of Negro Slavery from which we have already suffered so much—an extension evidently undertaken with a view to the ultimate dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Blair does not propose this scheme of colonization as any new suggestion or project of his own. In fact, it was originally started in Virginia more than sixty years ago by Jefferson and other far-seeing patriots, who perceived that Slavery was incompatible both with democratic institutions and material development; but who saw, also, in the prevalent antipathy of race on the part of the whites, serious if not invincible obstacles to emancipation on the soil.

A number of causes have contributed of late years to throw these ideas of negro colonization into the background. The Colony of Liberia has entirely failed to fulfill the enthusiastic expectations of those by whom it was planted. Indeed, there are powerful reasons cursorily alluded to by Mr. Blair himself, which operate to disqualify Africa for the purposes of such colonization. It is but justice to say that the founders of the Colonization Society were not unaware of these objections. In selecting Liberia as the seat of their experiment, they were guided rather by their necessities than their wishes. At that time, no other place was open to them. Negro Slavery then existed in all the tropical regions of America—Hayti alone excepted—nor even apart from that objection were those countries then open to colonization.

The colonization scheme, while thus apparently failing in practice, has been simultaneously attacked in theory from two very opposite quarters. The Abolitionists have assailed it as an unworthy submission, and even a wicked encouragement, to the groundless and unchristian prejudice of caste, which, instead of helping on the cause of emancipation, puts new and powerful obstacles in its way; while the new school of the advocates of Slavery, as an institution of God and nature, sanctioned by the Bible, and in harmony with the best interests of both bond and free, have, on the other hand, secured the colonization of the negroes as a merely unnecessary, but as positively injurious—a removal in fact of one of the main corner-stones of our republicanism system.

But what has contributed more more than anything else to the neglect into which the colonization scheme has fallen, has been the facilities which

have existed of late years to employ slave labor advantageously. It is an undeniable fact, which recent experience abundantly confirms, that the most conscientious masters, and those most impressed with the evils of Slavery, present and impending, have, however, a much less lively sense of those evils, and a much less strong impression of the necessity of doing something to avert them, than slaves sell at a thousand dollars a head each, when they can with difficulty be disposed of for two or three hundred. The idea of colonizing our blacks has been at times amazingly stimulated by the apparently near approach of the period spoken of by John Randolph, as quoted by Mr. Blair, when the masters will be under the necessity of running away from the slaves; and as that time has seemed of late years to be further and further postponed, so the zeal for colonization has correspondingly diminished.

There are, however, at the present time and in the prospects of the year immediately ahead, some things which may tend to the revival of the old-fashioned colonization ideas—ideas for the carrying out of which the tropical regions of America now present facilities and inducements so vastly beyond anything that offered when the Colonization Society was established. Undoubtedly, the great thing that has contributed to raise the price recently attained by it, has been the high price of wheat. That high price has enabled slave labor to be profitably applied to wheat, and has thus kept away a great many hands who would otherwise have found their way to the cotton fields. It is thus that for five years past the growth of cotton has been kept almost stationary, which, by raising its price, has given a new impulse to the market value of slave labor.

But wheat has now sunk to a price at which the slaveholding farmers of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee will hardly be able to produce it at a profit, and which will drive such of them as attempt to continue that cultivation to a sharp contest with the virgin lands and free labor of the great wheat-raising States of the West—a competition in which they will be pretty certain to come off second-best. In fact, nothing but their easier access to the ocean would enable the wheat-growers of Maryland and Virginia to attempt that competition at all. This state of things cannot but throw a great amount of additional slave labor upon the cotton-growing States, thus keeping down the price of their staple to a level such as will by no means justify the extravagant prices paid for slave labor during years past. This new state of things will not only be calculated to give a zealous to the slumbering consciences of many once zealous colonizationists, but may also lead the landholders of Virginia to reflect upon certain advantages of free over slave labor, to which of late years they have not given much attention.

We have already called attention in these columns to the policy of Great Britain, in employing the negro race, not in the character of mere stupid slaves, driven to unwilling labor by the lash, but in the character of freemen imbued with English ideas and endowed with all the rights and privileges of Englishmen, to spread civilization and industry through those tropical regions unfitted to the English constitution, and in which white men cannot reside without certain and speedy degeneracy. To find England adopting and carrying out and making the basis of her foreign as well as her domestic policy those principles of freedom and equality, which we were the first to proclaim and to embody into our Constitution and laws, is a great ground of satisfaction. But for what deep humiliation must that satisfaction be exchanged, if our Government shall be found, instead of accepting Great Britain as a generous competitor in the cause of humanity and civilization, assuming an attitude of opposition, setting up the United States not merely as perpetrators of Slavery at home, but as seeking to extend it into neighboring countries where it has once been abolished?

Washington City, as our readers must have noticed, has recently been very hard tempered not to say bellicose. In that august capital there has been a rainy season of challenges. Either the water or the whisky or the whisky and water has had an inflammatory effect upon the gorge of sundry soldiers and statesmen. Mr. Clay has burned to shoot Mr. Cullom; Col. Sumner has been in a sally petrieh mood; Lieut. Rhind has wanted to destroy Com. Boutwell; Lieut. Bell has thirsted for the blood of Lieut. Williams; and the parties having, according to rule, retired to the historical field of Bladensburg, Lieut. Bell has severely wounded Lieut. Williams—in the hat! There was, however, no sanguinary effusion. The ball evidently went in search of brains, and not finding any, contented itself with demolishing the beaver. So in the old-time did the unerring aim of Mr. Clay spoil a fine, new dressing-gown worn by John Randolph, the sage of Roanoke preferring to enter the gory field clothed in that light and easy garment. Up to this moment of writing no blood has been shed, and nothing has been wounded save the head-gear aforesaid. After the ruin of his chaparran, the gallant Lieutenant professed himself in the highest degree satisfied; his antagonist, after having made the fur fly, also expressed his sense of the calm which had come over his recently perturbed soul; and then principals, seconds and surgeons, waving olive branches, returned to drink and to dinner. There could not have been a more sensible disposition of the affair. Merely considering a physiological fact, we ask how could Lieutenant No. 1 have taken his soup with an ounce of lead, of chilly lead, in his throat? How could Lieutenant No. 2 have swallowed his daily drinks—his punches, his smashes, his juleps, his "hot with" and his "cold without," if he had received a plumbeous deposit in his chest? We do not speak from personal experience, but our private opinion publicly expressed is, that it is pleasant to eat that to be shot, and that the coffee for two must be infinitely preferable to the coffin for one. So we congratulate this brace of fire-eaters upon the fact that they have not been forced to consume any fire. Far be it from us to distrust their courage. They could, doubtless, without flinching, roll red-hot coals as sweet morsels under their tongues. But that inflammatory species of quid, however stochically stout, must be of a blistering nature. It is far better to make up and shake hands all around.

Clay and Cullom, too, by the timely interposition of judicious friends, have been induced to curb their turbulent passion for a mutual pot. On Monday night they were ready to eat each other. Nothing would satisfy either save "rifles at 60 paces." Cullom, in his cups, had called Mr. Clay the degenerate son of a worthy sire. A round of flattery followed. It would have been as well if there had been, in that sacred temple of Bacchus, they had agreed to have it out, to blacken and blue each other as to the nose, to phibebomize each other as to the nose, and generally to disgrace each other's countenances. For blood letting the fist is safer than the rifle-bill. However nearly each might have destroyed the other's personal beauty, it is certain that an eye in mourning is preferable to a perforated thorax. However, the high contesting parties were saved from either infliction. Kind friends rallied around the exasperated gentlemen. The etiquette of the duello was appealed to; and when gentlemen thirsting for each other's lives begin to talk of etiquette, there may be much ink shed, but the chances of bloodshed diminish apace. When you come to the interpretation of insults "in a Pick-wickian sense," you may just as well put the pistol, hair-triggers and all, into their cases, and draw the balls from the rifles. The longer hostile gentlemen correspond, the less likelihood is there of a fight. In such cases, as in some others, the penis mightier than the sword. To write properly requires calmness. Calmness brings reflection. Reflection usually convinces the indignant citizen that to make his wife a widow and his children orphans, in order to avenge his honor, will not be a very honorable proceeding. As he writes, balances point, and consults his second, he becomes gradually cooler. The desire to become a target grows less and less. We have noticed that very few duels follow a prolonged negotiation. Instead of gunpowder we would suggest eloquence. In a dialectic society at the East, each disputant spoke solo for ten minutes; then both spoke together; lungs carried it. The palm was (so to say) pulmonary. Why will not gentlemen at Washington adopt this fashion? Better, verily, is a sore throat than a throat sliced for ever; better, far better, is a bronchitis than a pier. When you shoot your adversary, your revenge, though sweet, is short. But if you bore him to death with talking, how complete, how prolonged, how agonizing is his retribution?

There have been, very properly, societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals; but why have we no society for prevention of cruelty to human beings, especially by the makers and buyers of railroad cars? We defy perverse ingenuity to concoct a more unhealthy, uncomfortable, ill-adapted contrivance than the ordinary passenger car in use on our Railroads, especially for Winter service. With its door carefully closed, its stove highly charged, its windows frozen tight, and its two little humping ventilators at the top equal to the duty of supplying the lungs of one codfish, its equal in abomination cannot be conjured up. With the upper half of its atmosphere hot as an oven, its floor is usually freezing cold; and the passenger who can make his way to the stove is doomed to burn his face, his knees, his shins, without succeeding, for even one hour per day, in thawing his feet beyond the point of endurable agony. How is it that we bear this murderous imposition so tamely? What right have Railroad Companies to torture and slaughter us so recklessly? The first Legislature that passes an act compelling all railroads to ventilate their passenger cars abundantly so that their upper atmosphere cannot be overheated, while covering their floors with mats, or straw, or rushes, or anything else that will keep the feet reasonably warm, shall be gratefully commended in these columns, though its members be three-fourths Border Ruffians of the worst stamp.

Can it be that these comfort and life-destroying cars are to be endured another Winter?

There have been, very properly, societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals; but why have we no society for prevention of cruelty to human beings, especially by the makers and buyers of railroad cars? We defy perverse ingenuity to concoct a more unhealthy, uncomfortable, ill-adapted contrivance than the ordinary passenger car in use on our Railroads, especially for Winter service. With its door carefully closed, its stove highly charged, its windows frozen tight, and its two little humping ventilators at the top equal to the duty of supplying the lungs of one codfish, its equal in abomination cannot be conjured up. With the upper half of its atmosphere hot as an oven, its floor is usually freezing cold; and the passenger who can make his way to the stove is doomed to burn his face, his knees, his shins, without succeeding, for even one hour per day, in thawing his feet beyond the point of endurable agony. How is it that we bear this murderous imposition so tamely? What right have Railroad Companies to torture and slaughter us so recklessly? The first Legislature that passes an act compelling all railroads to ventilate their passenger cars abundantly so that their upper atmosphere cannot be overheated, while covering their floors with mats, or straw, or rushes, or anything else that will keep the feet reasonably warm, shall be gratefully commended in these columns, though its members be three-fourths Border Ruffians of the worst stamp.

Can it be that these comfort and life-destroying cars are to be endured another Winter?

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1858.

The Special Kansas Committee met at the Capitol at 7 o'clock this evening and sat till 9. The result was much the same as before. Mr. Letcher of Virginia was absent, having gone home sick.

Mr. Harris, the Chairman, stated that he had received two communications from the State Department, both of which were unimportant, and contained nothing unpublished except the census, which gave the population of one more county than the printed statements.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont offered a resolution calling for the rejoinder to the President's reply to Prof. Silliman and the "Connecticut Clergymen." Mr. Stephens objected that the rejoinder had nothing to do with the case under investigation. Mr. Morrill replied that the President thought the rest of the correspondence of sufficient consequence to be published with the Message.

The resolution was postponed till the next meeting.

Mr. Merrill offered another resolution, calling for documents, among them for Walker's letter, accepting the Governorship of Kansas, on condition of having control of the United States troops, commanded by Gen. Harney, and with the express understanding that he was to advocate the submission of the Constitution to the people. This resolution called also for all other official Kansas correspondence, not yet transmitted to Congress. It was rejected by a tie vote.

Mr. Walbridge of Michigan offered a resolution calling for the record of the Kansas election held on Jan. 4, and of its votes and returns; also for an authenticated record of the Territorial Legislature Committee appointed to investigate election frauds. This, too, was rejected by a tie vote.

Mr. Wade of Ohio offered a comprehensive resolution proposing an investigation into all the election frauds of Kansas. This was rejected by a tie vote.

Mr. Adrain of New-Jersey offered two or three resolutions, which were read, for information. I cannot state their purport with precision, but the omission is immaterial, as they were not acted upon.

The only resolution adopted was offered by Mr. Morrill. It called for the statement of Gen. Calhoun, referred to in Senator Green's report, relative to the number of votes in the unauthorized counties of Kansas.

Mr. Stephens of Georgia gave notice that at the next meeting he should offer a resolution to the effect that the Committee had got all the information they needed, and should make a majority report.

The Committee adjourned to Wednesday next.

Gen. Shields of Minnesota was on the floor of the Senate to-day, with the intention, it is said, of presenting his credentials and claiming his seat. He did not find a convenient opportunity. Minnesota will probably be admitted apart from and before Kansas, it being understood by the Lecomptonites that Senators Shields and Rice and the Representatives elect have agreed in and gone over to Lecompton. I think there is reason to fear that this impression is too true, and that consequently